## THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

CONTINUED FROM EIGHTH PAGE (SUPPLEMENT SHEET).

Meneral Schenck telegraphs to Secretary Fish.

The opposition in Parliament has strange and unworthy suspicions and fears that the last clause of the article, although in the language of their own government, is not explicit enough to prevent the indirect claims from being again brought ferward. Might we not offer that, if this government will accept the Senate language for the expression of the rule, we will agree to the last clause of their form, as communicated to you in my telegram of the sist of May, adding thereto to the words:—"But will thereupon abandon those several enumerated claims as have cause of difference between the two countries to be considered by the arbitrators in making their award."

Secretary Fish telegraphed to General Schenck

Secretary Fish telegraphed to General Schenck

June 5:—
We cannot agree to the suggestion in your telegram of this date. This government deals with the British government and NOT WITH OPPOSITION MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT. If that government adopts the unworthy suspicions and fears referred to in your telegram and advances them as reasons for medifying the proposed article, or suggests that this government will not in good faith act upon the agreement contained therein, all further negotiations must cease at once. If it does not adopt or entertain those suspicions there is no reason for proposing to alter the language which was proposed by itself, has been accepted by us and which is sufficiently explicit. You may say that this government regards the new cepted by us and which is sufficiently explicit. You may say that this government regards the new rule contained in the proposed article as the consideration, and will accept it as a final settlement, of the three classes of the indirect claims put forth in our case to which they have objected. It is useless to expect that any change can be made in the article as agreed to by the Senate. A treaty in the words which the Senate had agreed upon could be ratified by that body without debate, and in the crowded state of their business would inevitably lead to the defeat of the treaty. We think also that this government has made a large concession for the sake of maintaining the important principles involved in the treaty. It can make no more.

In a telegram from General Schenck to Mr. Fish June 6, the former states that he has had no exchange of views with anybody in England but the government through the proper channel, and that they (the government) have not adopted or sympathized with the fears and suspicions of others in regard to the last clause of the proposed article-but defended it as sufficient. General Schenck also mentions having just received two notes from Lord Granville, of which the following is the conclusion of the first note :-

clusion of the first note:—

The government of the United States must see that it is impossible for Her Majesty's government to authorize Her Majesty's Minister at Washington to sign a treaty, the words of which appear to Her Majesty's government to say one thing upon a mere understanding to the contrary effect. The second note refers to the difference of opinion existing between the two governments as to the necessity of presenting the written or printed arguments on the 1sth of June, and avers that Her Majesty's government would make no difference as to a suitable arrangement for the presentation of the arguments

ments

IF A CONVENTION WERE SIGNED

by Mr. Fish and Sir Edward Thornton and ratified
by the Senate, although there was not time for the
ratifications to be exchanged in London previous
to the 15th of June. A third note from Lord Granville to General

Her Majesty's government are still ready either to agree to an application to the arbitrators on the 18th inst. to adjourn at once, without the presentation of the argument of either government, or to conclude a new arrangement with the treaty-making power of the United States for the enlargement of the time, or, instead of the amendments to the treaty article which Her Majesty's government assured to the time, or are willing to conclude it with

oposed, they are willing to conclude it with lowing additions:—

the following additions:—

Pirst—To insert in the paragraph, as altered by the Senate, the words "the remote or indirect losses mentioned in this agreement, being losses arising remotely or indirectly from, and not directly from acts of belligerents."

Second—To insert after this paragraph another paragraph:—"Further, the stipulations of this convention as to future conduct have no reference to acts of international till faith or wilful violation of international duties." international duties.

The objections to negotiating on a proposition which involves the idea that either country may be

or wiful violation of its international duties might be met by such a declaration as that proposed in the second of these additions being inserted in the treaty article, or, if the United States should prefer it, by an interchange of notes approved by the Senate at the time of ratification.

General Schenck telegraphs to Mr. Fish, June 6, That he (Schenck) had informed Lord Granville that it is useless to expect that any change can be made in the article as agreed to by the Senate, and that the government of the United States would regard the new rule as consideration for and settlement of the three classes of indirect claims.

Mr. Fish, in a telegram to General Schenck, Jane

The first criticism on the language of the Senate It is so regarded here generally, and a discussion apon it in the Senate or in the press would be inexpedient and would not tend to advance a settlement. The government cannot adopt the argument of Lord Granville respecting the putting in of the arguments of both governments on the 15th. We think the treaty requires it to be done and that the requirements can be dispensed with only by a treaty."

General Schenck, in a telegram to Mr. Fish June 8, communicates the following from Lord Gran-

It appears to Her Majesty's government, from a review of the correspondence between the two governments, that an agreement on the supplemental article might be arrived at if sufficient time were given for discussion. If, therefore, the treaty is to be maintained an adjournment of the meeting of the arbitrators from the 15th instant has become absolutely necessary. With this view, I have the honor to propose that on the meeting of the arbitrators on that day

A JOINT APPLICATION SHALL HE MADE for an adjournment for eight months. If the government of the United States concar in making an application for adjournment it is the intention of Her Majesty's government to deliver to the arbitrators on the 15th inst, the summary of their argument under the fifth article of the treaty, accompanied by a declaration, of which I have the honor to enecose you a copy for the information of your government.

SKETCH OF DEAFT NOTE IN PRESENTING SUMMARY, The undersigned, agent of Her British Majesty, has

your government.

\*\*Sketch of Draft Note in Presenting Summary.

The undersigned, agent of Her British Majesty, has
the honor to deliver therewith to Count Sclopis,

&c., the printed argument showing the points and
referring to the evidence on which the government

of Her Britannic Majesty relies, as required by the
fluth article of the Treaty of Washington. The undersigned is instructed by the government which he represents to state that this printed argument is only delivered to the tribunal conditionally on the adjournment requested in the note which he had the honor to address to the tribunal this day, jointly with the agent of the United States, being carried into effect, and subject to the notice which have the honor hereby to give, that it is the intention of her Majesty's government to CANGE. THE APPLICEMENT OF THE BETTISH ARBIdersigned is instructed by the government which i CANCEL THE APPOINTMENT OF THE BRITISH ARBI-

and to withdraw from the arbitration at the close of the term fixed for the adjournment, unless the difference which has arisen between the two governments as to the claims for indirect loses s, re-ferred to in the note which the undersagned had the honor to address to Count Sclopis on the 15th of April, shall have been removed.

Mr. Fish to General Schenck, June 9:-Mr. Figh to General Schenck, June 9:—

your telegram received at midnight. The proposal contained in Lord Granville's note of yesterday cannot be accepted by this government. In my despatch of June 2 I said that, in the opinion of this government, the arbitrators have the power to adjourn, either on their motion or that of either party, and that, if the arguments be put in on both sides on the 16th and Great Britain moves for an adjournment, we will assent; but we cannot be the parties to a joint application for an adjournment. This government has

O REASON TO ASK FOR AN ADJOURNMENT, NO REASON TO ASK FOR AN ADJOURNMENT, and if it abstain from resisting a motion to adjourn it will do so from courtesy to Great Britain. Nor can this government directly or indirectly be a party to an agreement or understanding whereby Great Britain is to submit her argument to the tribunal conditionally or under any protest or reservation. The obligations of the treaty are reciprocal, and no The congations of the treaty are reciprocal, and no right is reserved to either government of any qualified action while the other is fulfilling the spirit and the letter of the treaty. The United States will feel itself bound to protest against a conditional presentation of the argument on the part of creat Britain, or any assumed reservation of the right on her part to withdraw. If the British government have the right or desire to withdraw from the abstraction of the right or desire to withdraw government have the right or desire to withdraw from the arbitration, or to cancel the appointment of their arbitrator, they must do so without asking the concept of this govern-

further correspondence or proceedings. copies of all the recent correspondence necest to inforn him and the other counsel of what been done. and of this reply, and will keep him advised of any further correspondence or proceedings. Send

General Schenck telegraphed to Secretary Fish Received yesterday morning your telegram of the 9th; communicated to Lord Granville immediately

9th; communicated to Lord Granville immediately all except the instructions at the close. Late last night, after a long Cabinet, he sent me the following

Sim-Her Majesty's government understand that the government of the United States decline any agreement between the two governments unless the government of Her Majesty consent to sign the supplemental article as altered by the Senate, to which Her Majesty's government has stated its objections, or unless they agree without any declaration as to their doing so submode to take a further step in the proceedings before the arbitrators while a misunderstanding exists as to what both parties agree to submit to arbitration.

before the arbitrators while a misunderstanding exists as to what both parties agree to submit to arbitration.

Mr. Fish states to you that the government of the United States have no reason to ask for an adjournment of the arbitrators at Geneva. The reason which actuated Her Majesty's government in proposing it was to obtain time for the conclusion of an agreement at which both parties had already nearly arrived. Her Majesty's government will have now to consider what may be the course most consistent with the declarations they have heretofore made most respectfully to the Tribunal of Arbitrators and the most courteous to the United States. The British arbitration will repair to Geneva, and, at the meeting of the Tribunal, the British agent will be DIRECTED TO PRESENT THEM A STATEMENT to the following effect:—"Her Majesty's government regret to be under the necessity of informing the arbitrators that the difference between Her Majesty's government and the government of the United States, referred to in the note which accompanied the presentation of the British counter case on the 15th of April last, has not yet been removed. Her Majesty's government have, however, been engaged in negotiation with the government of the United States, which have continued down to the present time, for the solution of the difficulty which has thus arisen, and they do not abanden the hope that if further time were given for that purpose such a solution might be found practicable under these circumstances. The course which Her Majesty's government of a solution of the difficulty which has thus arisen, and they do not abanden the hope that if further time were given for that purpose such a solution might be found practicable under these circumstances. The course which Her Majesty's government would respectfully request the tribunal to take is to adjourn the present meeting for such a period as may

ment would respectfully request the tribunal to take is to adjourn the present meeting for such a period as may

ENABLE A SUPPLEMENTARY CONVENTION to be still concluded and ratified between the high contracting parties. In the meantime, the high contracting parties, not being in accordance to the subject matter of the reference to arbitration, Her Majesty's government regret to find themselves unable to deliver the written argument which their agent is directed to put in under the lith article of the treaty, although that argument has been duly prepared, and is in the hands of their agent, or to take any other steps at the present time. In the intended arbitration it will, of course, be understood by the Tribunal that Her Majesty's government, while they would consider the Tribunal to have full power to proceed at the end of the period of adjournment if the difference between the high contracting parties should then have been removed notwithstanding the non-delivery on this day of the argument by the British agent, continue, while requesting this adjournment, to reserve all Her Majesty's right in the event of an agreement not being finally arrived at, in the same manner as was expressed in a note which accomponied the British counter case."

General Schenck telegraphed to Secretary Fish

General Schenck telegraphed to Secretary Fish I have acknowledged Lord Granville's note. Telegraphed you this morning, saying I have transmitted it to my government at Washington, where, I have no doubt, it will be received and considered in the same friendly spirit in which it is intended, and as a sincere effort yet to preserve the breach between the two governments

General Schenck telegraphs to Secretary Fish,

General Schenck telegraphs to Secretary Fish, June 12:—

I have this moment received another long communication from Lord Granville. It is in a friendly spirit. He recapitulates the history of the negotiation for a supplementary article, and then proceeds as follows:—Her Majesty's government believes, therefore, that they have met all the objections so far as they have been informed of them, which have been from time to time advanced to the suggestions which they have made, and that this recapitulation of the negotiations shows that unless Her Majesty's government have erred in this view of the probable intention of the Senats, the two governments are substantially agreed, or that, if there is any difference between them in principle, it is reduced to the smallest proportions. On the other hand, the objections which Her Majesty's government entertain and have expressed to the language of the amendments made by the Senate, are founded upon reasons to which they attach the greatest importance, though they think it possible that the Senate did not intend to use that language in the sense which, according to the views of Her Majesty's government, the words properly bear. The government of the United States have stated in the telegraphic mensage from Mr. Fish to which I have already referred that there are some cases not provided for in the words suggested by Her Majesty's government of the United States are of opinion that these cases are not covered by the last proposed form of article, and will state what are the cases in question, Her Majesty's government in the words suggested which would meet them without being open to the objection which they have felt to the wording of the objection which they have felt to the wording of

AGREE UPON A PORM OF WORDS which would meet them without being open to the objection which they have felt to the wording of the article as proposed by the Senate. Her Majesty's government have never put forward their words as an ultimatum, and they will be willing to consider at the proper time other words, if an adjustment is agreed upon. I shall make no reply at present to this communication, not having from you any answer to or comment on Lord Granville's note of the 10th, telegraphed yesterday morning. Have sent Davis

HE GOES TO GENEVA TO-MORROW. Secretary Fish telegraphed to General Schenck

Telegram of 11th received in New York. It is much to be hoped that the British government will authorize the filing of their argument on the 15th, and let the treaty requirements be fulfilled and thereafter make their motion to adjourn.

The above completes the history of the supple nental article to the Treaty of Washington, which falls by the recent decision of the Tribunal excluding the claims for indirect damages.

## SERIOUS TROUBLE WITH THE INDIANS.

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1872. Sheridan and the Ktowa Indians-The General only Waiting for the Necessary Authority to Punish Them as They De

cation from General Sheridan, enclosing correspondence of General Augur, of June 10, 1872, reporting the hostility of the Kiowas, and recou mending that the tribe be distributed among the military posts at the North, in order to stop their depredations. Also a letter from Major Gen eral Schofield, of May 20, reporting the Kiowas on a raid in Texas, with the view to release "Santanta" and "Big Tree." These communications show the utter unrellability of the Kiowas, and state that they, unlike the Cheyennes or Sioux and many other tribes, are without single trait or sentiment that Christianity or any other ennobling principle can seize upon to im prove or elevate them; and, withal, the evil in them is not dormant, but extremely active and troublesome. General Sheridan says :-

troublesome. General Sheridan says:—

I fully endorse all that General Augur says on the subject of the character and disposition of the Klowas. I do not coincide with him in the scheme of removal, gimply because I think it impracticable. These Indians would escape from any of the Northern posts, unless it might be fort Spelling, where they would be so far removed from the frontier line that they could not get through the settlements. The tribe needs punishment of the severest kind, and we are prepared and willing to administer it whenever it is deemed best by the proper authorities. Had it not been for Colonel Hazen, who represented that these Isdians were friendly, when I followed their trail without missing it for a moment from the 'battle of the Wasaita' until I overtook them, the Texas frontier would be in a better condition than now, and we would be free from embarrassment. He seems to have forgotten in his recent newspaper communication, when he censures the government for not chastising these indians, that when I had my sabres drawn to do it he pronounced them, in the name of the Peace commissioners, friendly. If I only had some authority to manage and punish the Klowas I would not stop until I had caused them to respect human life and the rights of property. As it is how I must confess that I do not know what to do. The government will not be able for a much longer that the to avoid the demands of progress and settlement, and must resist the measures which render every perton of our extensive frontier safe for a citizen to travel over or occupy.

#### SHOT IN THE BACK.

James Hanley, of 283 First avenue, and Henry Leary, of 147 East 128th street, got into an alterea-tion at the corner of Eighty-fourth street and First avenue yesterday afternoon in reference to a jump-ing match between them. Henley became so ex-cited that he drew a pistol from his pocket and shot Leary in the back with it, indicting a slight wound, MITHOUT ASKING THE CONSENT OF THIS GOVERN-MENT.

If such notice of withdrawal as is suggested in Lord Granville's note be given it will be the duty of the American agent and counsel to repel it very decidedly, and in terms which self-respect will make necessary. Such notice would instantly terminate all further negotiations on the part of this government. You will send to Mr. Daylis a copy of the proposed article and inform nim fully of the present condition of the negotiations between the governments, and you will send to Mr. Daylis a copy of the proposed article and inform nim fully of the present condition of the negotiations between the governments, and you will send to Mr. Daylis a copy of the proposed article and inform nim fully of the present condition of the negotiations between the governments, and you will send to Mr. Daylis a copy of the proposed article and inform nim fully of the present condition.

# BOSTON ON THE HOLY HOWL.

Sacred Concert by Gilmore's Panjandrum.

Our Colored Warblers and Massa Pharaoh.

Handel's "Hallelujah" and Mozart's "Gloria."

Stunning Effects in Prospective---Slap, Bang, Crash!

BOSTON, June 23, 1872.

The Jubilee still continues; even the holy Sabbath and the plous professions of virtuous Bostonians fail to interfere with its progress. The annihilation of the mammoth Collseum by lightning or nitro-glycerine or some other dispensation is about the only event that would cause a let up so long as a few dollars flow into the box office and a reasonably stupendous chorus can be prevailed upon to exhibit their vocal powers. Sunday concerts, even when they are marked sacred, evidently find little favor with the unco righteous of this holy town. Even the chorus bore evidence to the strict Sabbatarian instincts of a large part of the inhabitants.

THE ORCHESTRA LOOKED THIN, TOO, notwithstanding the spreading out of the chairs in order to hide the gaps that had been made in the ranks by the departure of a couple of hundred musicians. Arrangements had been made for a re-hearsal, but at the last moment the idea was abandoned, as it was resolved to offer no novelties. It is not astonishing that, under these circumstances, this day's performance was more than usually uninteresting and unsatisfactory. The diminishing of the orchestra did not interfere, however, so much with the general effect as might have been ex-pected. In fact, there is reason to believe that a maller number even than were present, if properly trained to work together, would produce a more telling effect. With the orchestra as at present constituted it is next to impossible to notice when any of the musicians go wrong unless one happens to be very near them. The defects of individuals are drowned in the immense volume of sound, and it is to this circumstance more than to any extraordinary correctness on the part of musicians that so little has to be said on this subject.

THE PROGRAMME FOR THE DAY opened with Keller's choral, "Angel of Peace," which was given with commendable spirit by the orchestra and chorus. Wagner's overture to "Rienzi" followed, the orchestra being under the leadership of Zerrahn, who divided the honors of the day with Gilmore. Neither Strauss nor Abt put in an appearance. It was rumored that they re-

fused to work on a day when LAGER WAS PROHIBITED.

This argument was also put forward to account for the thinness of the audience. The orchestra ac-quitted itself very well in the rendering of the overture, succeeding in imparting to it considerable color and expressiveness. From an artistic point of view the performance rather gained than lost by essening the numbers, and this will be seen with more advantage to-morrow. In the solemn, sacred pieces to-day possibly the larger orchestra would have been more telling, but in the general selections, requiring lightness and rapidity of execution, the smaller orchestra, being more manage-

NO DOUBT PROVE MORE EFFECTIVE. However, the more one sees of the audience the more he is convinced that they want sonsation rather than artistic effect.
MUSIC NOT FAVORABLE TO REPUBLICAN REFINEMENT.

The majority of those who show any enthusiasm on the subject of the Jubilee are New Englanders or somehow connected with the affair, and these or somehow connected with the affair, and these people are never tired of descanting on its bigness. There is out little republican simplicity here. The pretentiousness of the people shows itself in a hundred little ways. The smallest little spot of verdure in the city is dubbed a park, and people wasting to dispose of a lot advertise the selling of "an estate." These little straws show the tendency of public opinion, and go far to explain this indated windbag called the Jubilee. At the bottom of it there was an intention to look oig, and, with true down East 'cuteness, to make other people pay for the glory Boston wished to confer on itself.

FAILURE.

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FAILURE.

However, the whole speculation has turned out a failure, and neither honor nor profit is likely to result to the projectors of the big drum. This monster was the first to cave in, and it hangs silent and sad over the rear gallery. It was an awful invention, intended, with the barbarous organ, to drown the defects of the performance and impose on the audience by the houdness of the airs. The organ was however, discovered to be more than equal to the cocasion, so the drum was a laid aside. When it bellows singers, orchestra and even the cannon are completely snuffed out. Malame Rudersdorff was treated to a little of this organ accompaniment to-day, with what result may be gressed. Although it is said her voice has adoption of shorter hours of labor. This one, a Mr. Madame Rudersfort was treated to a fitte of this organ accompaniment to-day, with what result may be guessed. Although it is said her voice has lost much of its power, she made herself distinctly heard through the vast wilderness, and it is no easy feat; but when the orchestra accompaniment to the "Indiamatus," from Roshii's "Stabat Mater," burst in the lady's voice became almost inaudible, No human voice could hope to be heard above such

THE GERMAN IMPERIAL BAND.

a din.

The German Emperor's cornet quartet played a German hynn. Their execution was marked by precision and truthfolness rather than brilliancy. There is a st ong inclination on the part of some of the professionals here to disparage this qualtet, but there can be no question of the high merit of the musicians composing it. They do not seek to produce sensation at the expense of the score, but their execution is at once assured and brilliant.

A FINE FEATURE.

The great feature of the day was the solo by Mme. Loutner, aria E., varie by Proch. It gave her an admirable opportunity to display her wonderful yocalization to the best advantage in its most taking form. Trills, runs and pyrotechnic displays are certainly not the highest kind of art; but they are evidences of culture and power which the people admire. The reception given to Mme. Leatner was warm in the extreme, and the encore which was insisted on the most enthusiastic and whole-hearted of the day—no mere stage manager applause, but a hearty recognition of unusual merit both by the public and the assistants.

The latter seem to have two duties—to sing and to appland, and of the two I fear they threw most spirit into the performance of the latter one.

A GRAND HYMN.

The "Gloria" from Mozart's Twelfth Mass, was given by the orchestra and chorus in a satisfactory manner, and Mr. Arbuckle, who performed a cornet

spirit into the performance of the latter one. A GRAND HYMN.

The "Gloria" from Mozart's Twelfth Mass, was given by the orchestra and chorus in a satisfactory manner, and Mr. Arbuckle, who performed a cornet solo from Schubert's "Ave Maria." received the honor of a recall. This was followed by Lowell Mason's hymn, "Nearer, My Lod, to Thee," given by the whole force of the orchestra and chorus. At first their orce of the orchestra and chorus. At first their was want of fervor, but as the hymn proceeded the vast body of the people joined in, and the result was certainly very impressive. Nearly thirty thousand voices were heard together, and though there was considerable want of accord the general effect was very grand and striking, though not so satisfactory if judged by the strict rules of art. It is well to remember that this point has been abandoned, and that henceforth we must only look for telling effects, if they can be produced. The colored bouquest was on hand to-day, and received quite an ovation. They were not in full force, as only the Nashville consingent put in an appearance. These blackbirds are by no means very sweet singers, and there can be no question that their presence is a piece of clap-trap; but from the evidence furnished by the demonstration the clap-trap takes the popular taste. The reception accorded to them to-day meant more than a compliment to their vocal abilities, and the darkles showed their appreciation of the fact in responding to an enthusastic encore by singing a hymn in relation to PHARAOH AND THE RED SEA.

The allusion was thoroughly comprehended and acknowledged by the vast majority of the audience the enthusasm displayed about those very indifferent colored singers quite eclipsed Madame Lentener's ovation. But as it was not purely a musical triumph, that lady may enjoy her laurels without much fear of rivalry. The programme of the day concluded with

THE HALLELUJAH CHORUS

from Handel's Messiah. The audience, in round numbers, was about six thousand, and was mostly made up

# THE LONG STRIKE.

Beginning of the Eighth Week of the Uprising.

A Review and Condition of the City Yesterday.

Meetings in Town and Elsewhere.

Little excitement was manifest in the few gatherings of the men connected with the labor movement yesterday, though they had entered upon the eve of the eighth week of the revolt. What is to be the termination of the strike, or when it is to be reached, is a secret that time only can tell. The inreached, is a secret that time only can tell. The incendiary speeches and still more incendiary articles in some of their organs have failed to entice the men into violation of law and consequent ruin.

On no Sunday of the two months that have passed since the inception of the strike has greater quiet prevailed or fewer men been seen upon the streets or in public places. The cessation of industry in a country of herculean projects and labors like this is fraught with many evil consequences to all classes at best, and it is something to be thankful for that the men possess the sterling good qualities that enable them to resist the blandishments of false friends, parasites and demagogues who feed

the forthat tea men possess the sterning good quarties that enable them to resist the blandishments of false friends, parasites and demagogues who feed upon them at all times, and who fatten faster in exact proportion to the depth of their misery or the magnitude of their misfortunes.

The course of the iron and metal workers has so far, and from the first, been such as to inspire respect from all classes, even if it did not win their approbation, and in the prompt denial they made of any sympathy with rioters and law-breakers they won additional laurels. The prospects now are that, though a long strike, this will prove a singularly peaceful one, and in the event of success or fallure the men engaged in it will have established a purer record than has attached to any similar uprising of labor, and one to which they can, if kept unstained, point back on any future occasion with pride.

The Journeymen Barbers.

The third meeting of this guild was held at the Teutonia Rooms yesterday, the President, S. Cor-bett, in the chair, flanked by Vice President Kamerere and the Secretary, Mr. Hiber. There were about two hundred and fifty in attendance the organization being about seven hundred strong and representing, it is said, some four hundred

The members of this association are all either German, Italian or French, and the business of their meetings is transacted in the German language. Committees visiting every ward of the city report only about one shop in every fifteen as opposed to the adoption of the short-hour system. In the Eleventh ward there were forty-six shops In the Eleventh ward there were forty-six shops reported, and only one employer against them. As the Vice President justly observed, they have in this trade little capital to oppose them, the great majority of the shop owners being themselves workmen. The barbers claim that the washerwomen and newsboys are about to strike, or, at least so far as advices have been received, are willing to, and why should not they? They also claim an unusual amount of intelligence, especially in regard to the subject of politics, all picked up in gossip at the chair. They appeal to the general public in support of this assertion.

The Figaros assembled at the Teutonia Rooms were, indeed, a very fine-looking body of men, elegantly gotten up and gentlemanly in their address. Judging from the manner in which their hair was dressed and mustaches twisted for the occasion, it was fair to presume that a little friendly professional rivalry entered into the feeling of the meeting.

was fair to presume that a little friendly professional rivalry entered into the feeling of the
meeting.

The President in an eloquent and forcible address
stated that the employers who refused to adopt the
proposed new system gave as their reasons that
they wished to wait till July. If, however, the
journeymen consented to this, people would say
there was nothing in the movement, and they were
all "dumbheits." Not only this, but by and by the
barbers who went into the country with the coming
of every summer would have returned to the city
and would take the places of those who strike. He
detailed at some length, amid shouts of laughter
and cries of "Bravo! bravo!" an interview which
he lately held with an ex-journeyman,
now a "boss." This man, who cried out
so violently in the heat of argument
that the joice rushed in and the station house
moved a block nearer, while the "sawdust made on
the floor," tushed out into the street, threatened in
irantic tones to hold out to the bitter end, yea,
even to shaving his customers with green hands. rue their hands in innocent blood, and pull the eards out or aged and wrinkled faces by the roots

districts.

The vice President stated that in the Twenty-first ward alt the employers but one were in favor of the adoption of shorter hours of labor. This one, a Mr. Hagrenburger, was denounced as having visited the employers of the ward and attem, ted to influence them against the journeymen's movement. Failing in this, he was charged with having premeditately resolved, and advocated among the others, to punish them next winter, when work is hard to obtain and clothes and fuel are ditto.

A starring address was made by the President, warning them against their rate if action was deferred and the rigorous climatic changes caught them fooling about.

It was then arranged that the men should strike to-day in those shops where concessions were re-

It was then arranged that the men should strike to-day in those shops where concessions were re-fused, and that those who were employed should assist those locked out. The barbers say they can-not be classed among the eight-hour ag tators, as they only ask for a slight reduction from the length

they only ask for a slight reduction from the length of time they have been required to work. They are determined, enthusiastic and confident of a successful issue to the movement.

A meeting of journeyman barbers was also held in Brooklyn yesterday, and the general business transacted was much the same as that which characterized the Teutonia Hall meeting.

The men lately employed in the sugar refineries, but now on strike, met in considerable numbers at Walhalia Hall, in Orchard street, yesterday. The only business transacted was that of an election of officers. These men, who had, perhaps, much greater reason for a strike than those in any other branch of industry, are badly misrepresented by some of their leaders. They have been worked thirteen or lourteen hours per day, according to their statement, in close buildings, where the heat was intense, and yet were paid a sum so small that single man, to say nothing about one with a family, could not live decently on the wages. There is ity, could not live decently on the wages. There is little unity among them, however, and the organizations striking for half their hours and double their pay express but little sympathy, other than in breath, for their misfortunes, suffering, and poverty. This, with the leaders alluded to, is sufficient to keep success afar our from them.

They hold a meeting to-morrow night, which is spoken of as the crisis that is to determine the fate of their movement.

The German Typographical Union, recently formed in aid of the eight-hour movement and to enforce a new scale of prices, involving an increase of wages of twenty per cent, held a meeting at the Coburger Hall, in Stanton street, yesterday. Mr. Herman Bauer presided, and a report of the committee for the management of the strike was received, from which it appeared that twenty-two received, from which it appeared that twenty-two men only, employed by the Abend Zeitung, the New Yorker Tages Nautrichten, the Long Island Anzeiger, and by Ernst Steiger, the publisher, are yet on strike, the proprietors of these establishments having refused to accept the new scale prepared by the Union. The men on strike are supported at the rate of \$9 per week for narried men and \$6 for unmarried men. A resolution was passed reducing the assessments for the fund to support the strike from ten to five per cent of the weekly wages. A committee was appointed to wait upon Benjamin Wood in reference to the German compositors on strike in his employ on the wast apon benjamin wood in reference to the German penny paper, the Tages Nachrichten, as it was stated that the case of these men had not been properly presented to Mr. Wood. A committee was also appointed to take steps to procure a charter. The German Typographical Union numbers at present about one hundred and eighty members.

Brooklyn Hack Driver's Strike.

On Saturday last the several hack driver's unions of Brooklyn met and determined that it was high time that they should put in their just claim for higher rate of compensation at the hands of their employers. The heated term through which we are now passing has been severely felt by the men who

hold the reins on the glazed hot box of the coach. Several drivers have been sunstruck, and this lamentable circumstance struck them most forcibly with the idea that their rate of wages was far too low. They have been receiving \$12 per week. They demand \$14. The bosses say that they will not accede to the wishes of the drivers. Yesterday morning the men refused to work, and stood about the stables warning outsiders who were asked to take their places against doing so. The old drivers threatened to go out to the cemeteries at Flatbush, Calvary and elsewhere in the afternoon and beat the new hands "as Paddy beat the drum." These threats were understood to be in downright earnest by many fellows who were in readiness, otherwise to "handle the ribbons" and "turn an houest penny" as Jehu. The consequence of this intimidation was that livery stable proprietors were in many instances unable to find men to drive out their coaches to the funerals. Many cortéges were necessarily made brief on this account. The new drivers trembled in their boots as they sat on their box for fear of assault. The strikers number about seven hundred. A delegation of livery stable proprietors, headed by O. Cook, of Atlantic street, called at Police Headquarters about two o'clock, and, stating the case, besonght the despatch of a body of police to Flatbush to protect the drivers from assault at the hands of the strikers. No disturbance was reported up to a late hour last night.

FIRE IN MAIDEN LANE.

At half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out on the second floor of the five story brick building 145 Maiden lane, causing a loss to stock and building of \$1,000. The building was oc-cupied by Nehemiah B. Cook, manufacturer and dealer in oils. The amount of insurance nor the owner of the building could not be ascertained last night.

# SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York-This Day.

Sun rises..... 4 29 | Moon rises...eve 10 54 Sun sets...... 7 34 | High water morn 11 04 OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JUNE AND JULY.

Steamers.	Soit.	De-tinution.	Office.
Idaho	. June 20	Liverpool.	29 Broadway.
City of New Yor	k June 2	Liverpool.	15 Broadway.
Republic	June 2	9 [Liverpool.	.119 Broadway.
Washington	June 2	9. Havre	58 Broadway.
Deutschlang	June 2	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
City of Paris	June 2	9. Liverpool.	15 Broadway.
India	June 2	9  Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Hansa	July	2. Bremen	12 Bowling Green
Manhattan	July	3 Liverpool.	129 Broadway.
Trinacrin		3. Glasgow	. 7 Bowling Green
City of Limerica	L. July	L. Liverpool.	15 Broadway.
Baltic	July	6 Liverpool.	. 19 Broadway.
California	July	6.  Glasgow	7 Bowling Greet
Ville de Paris	July 1	3.   Havre	.158 Broadway.

### PORT OF NEW YORK, JUNE 23, 1872.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS. Steamship Republic, Perry, Liverpoot June 12 and Queenstown 14th, with index and 539 bassengers to J H Sparks & Co. Had variable winds; June 2), lat 43 30 N, lon 50 W, passed bark Orpheus, bound west; 21st, lat 42 45, lon 60 W, passed ships Lottie Warren, and John W Cum-mings.

mings.

Steamship City of Paris (Br), Leitch, Liverpool June 13 and Queenstown 14th, with indse and passengers, to John G Dale. steamship Ezypt (Br), Grogan. Liverpool June 12 and Oncenstown 18th, with make and passengers, to John G Dale.

Steamship Ezypt (Br), Grogan. Liverpool June 12 and Oncenstown 18th, with make and 639 passengers to F W J Hurst. June 18, lat 45 22, lon 44 34, passed a Gnion steamship bound east; same time. City of New York bound east; same time. City of New York bound west; Dib, lat 45 12, lon 45 49, bark Albatross, do, same time, a bark and trigeringed steamship bit devent; 22d, at 4 144, 53, Anchor list steamship bound east; same time, steamship bound east; same time, steamship City of Brissels, hence for Liverpool; 11 29 PM, steamship City of Brissels, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship City of Passels, hence for Liverpool June 11 and Queenstown 12th, with make and 575 passengers to John G Dale. 18th, lat 46 32, lon 40 10, passed steamship Wyoming, bound east; 19th, lat 43 17, lon 48 23, steamship Atlantic, do; 23d, steamship City of Brussels, Occanic, Rhein, and Parthia, all bound east.

Steamship India (Br), Munroe, Glasgow June 8 and Moville 9th, with make and 657 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced a succession of hard westerly gales to the Banks, thence light airs with very fine weather; 21st, lat 41 38, lon 23 9, signalled an Anchor Line steamer, do.

Steamship Bienville, Timmerman, Havana June 18,

bound east; 22d, lat 41, lon 67, a North German Lloyd steamer, do.

Steamship Bienville, Timmerman, Havana June 18, with mass and passenvers to F Alexandre & Sons.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah June 19, with mass and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co. 21st, 9 AM, off Cape Lookout, passed schr J E Wilson, bound north; 4 PM, off Cape Hatteras, steamship Gen Sedgwick, hence for New Orleans; detained off Sandy Hook 19 hours by

for New Orleans; detained off Sandy Hook 10 hours by fog.

Steamship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with midse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Grorgetown, DC, with midse and passengers to to G R Merrick.

Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Grorgetown, DC, with midse and passengers to to G R Merrick.

Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Grorgetown, DC, with midse and passengers to to G R Merrick.

Bark Norton (Br). Whitney, Guantanamo, 24 days, with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.; vessel to master. Had light winds and calms; been 7 days north of Hatterns; June 4, lat 20 12, ton 73 30, spoke brig Tilda Lilda, from — for Queen town for orders.

Brig Krazilian (Holl), Campen, Cette 68 days, with wine to order. Took the southern passave, and had variable weather; been 18 days north of Brinnia Holl, from Falermo for Brig Julia A Hallock (of New Bedford), Briggs, Mayacue, PR, H days, with sugar to Crocker, Wood & Co. Had light variable winds; been 4 days north of Harteras; June 18, lat 31 52, lon 71 18, spoke schr Ebeneza, bound south.

Schr Anna Sims (of Savannah), Black, Nassau June 12,

Schr M A Tyler, Peterson, Virginia. Schr C V Gove, Weaver, Georgetown, DC. for Hudson

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New Bedford for New York, with indee and bassencers, to Ferru-on & Wood.

Brig Mary Oliva (Br), Foster, Windsor, NS, for New York, 15 days, with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Brig Aura, Card, Windsor, NS, for New York, 12 days, with plaster to D R DeWolf & Co.

Brig Aura (Br), Crane, Windsor, NS, for New York, 12 lays, with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co; vessel to I W Whitings & Co. days, with phaster to Cranana, Bereau & C. Brig Hannah Elizabeth, Birgo, Portland for New York, with lumber to order.

Brig Frank, Machias for New York, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr J D & T Stackwell, Smith, Seal Island, with fish to Schr Scotia, Worden, St George, NB, for New York, with fish to order.

Schr Telegraph, Clark, Bangor for New York, with lumber to Holyoke & Co.

Schr Amelia, Jonnson, Bockport for New York, with order. Ilobe, Brickson, Ellsworth for New York, with to John Boynton & Son. Unison, Bearse, Providence for New York, Angle & Hannah, Nantucket Shoals for New York, Georgia, Pryor, Bangor for New York, with lum-Holyoke & Co. olyoke & Co. datanzas, Handy, Sullivan for New York, with o Simpson & Clarp. ongress, York, Maine for New York, with lumber

schr Congress, York, Maine for New York, What Schr Congress, York, Maine for New York, What Schr Sarah B Quirk, Carey, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Sarah B Quirk, Carey, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Mary E Parsons, Pendleton, Bangor for New York, with lumber to Holyoke & Co.
Schr Albert Jameson, Cambridge, Rockland for New York, with lime to Candia, Pressy & Co.
Schr Meptune, Robinson, Machins for New York, with Schr Neptune, Robinson, Machins for New York, with Kork, with time to Candia, Pressy & Co.

Schr Neprune, Robinson, Machias for New York, with
umber to Chase, Tallio & Co.

Schr N Berry, Pendleton, Bangor for New York, with
umber to Peters & Co.

Schr Lewis Jane, Cole, Kingston for Rondout.

Schr Hilf & E Weyman, Kingston for New York,

Schr B Nickerson, Kelly, Beston for Philindelphia.

Schr J H Young, Timmons, Taunton for Elizabethport.

Schr Sea Foam, Fry, Nantucket for New York, with fish
o order. Robinson, Machias for New York, With Tallio & Co. Pendleton, Bangor for New York, with

Schr Daring Edwig (1975) Santone of the Work.
Schr Rappahannock, Brown, Hartford for New York.
Schr Hatt B Church, Lewis, Pawtucket for New York.
Schr Nagara, Thompson, New Bediord for New York.
Schr Darins Eddy, Coonan, Providence for New York.
Schr Reading RR No 34, Daniels, Hartford for New

ork. Schr Hannibal, Pendleton, Providence for Elizabeth-Sort. Schr Petrel, Lövell, Providence for New York.
Schr Old Zack, Beebe, New Haven for New Brunswick.
Schr Margaret Kennedy, Poole, Milburn for Jersey City.
Schr W H. Lovering, Lovering, Fall River for New York.
Schr Belle Seaman, Seaman, Norwich for Amboy.
Schr White Rock, Laflerty, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Reading RR No 56, Murray, New Bedford for New

ork.
Schr Allie H Belden, Mayo, Salem for New York.
Schr Blackstone, Wickson, Wareham for New York.
Schr Justice, Hall, Stomington for Elizabethport.
Schr Trümmer, Cooper, Boston for Albany.
Schr Joseph Rogers, Dickinson, Portland for New York,
with stone to Bridge Co.
Schr C C Saddilier, Blaisdell, Portland for New York, Schr Manta, Condor, Seal Island for New York, with stone to Gill & Blair.

Schr Lizzie Raymond, Portland for New York, with tone to Gill & Blair.

Schr O D Foster, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr Manta, Condor, Seal Island for New York, with fish

o order. Schr F F Randor, Fleiding, Providence for Elizabethort. Schr Frank Randall, Randall, Providence for New York. Schr John Brooks, Fox, New Haven for Jersey City. Schr Sarah Jane Gurney, Gurney, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr Casco Lodge, Pearse, Portland for Newark, with More Light, Young, Calais for New York, with W Brainard, Hamilton, New Bedford for New

Nork.
Schr Josephine, Higgins, Newport for New York.
Schr Julia Rich, Shea, Norwich for Elizabethport.
Schr Elien Louiga, Bishop, Rockport for New York.
Schr Treasure, Hamilton, Portland for New York,
Schr Treasure, Hamilton, Portland for New York,
Schr Evelyn, Burger, Stamford for New York,
Schr David Nelson, Ferris, Stamford for New York,
Steamer Electra, Mott, Providence for New York,
Males and passengers.

Schir David Schmidt, Providence for New York, with make and passengers. Steamer Thetis, Gale, Providence for New York, with make and passengers. Steamer Tillie, Bailey, New London for New York, with make and passengers.

BOUND EAST.

BOUND RAST.

Brig Acadia (Br), Gamin, New York for Sydney, CB, schr White Wing, Hall, Rondout for Stonington. Schr Evergreen, Mott, Rondout for Providence. Schr Celeste, Brown, Troy for Guilford. Schr A J Pease, Pease, Philadelphia for Portland. Schr Tade Wind, Ingraham, Rondout for Fall River, Schr Allantic, Lewis, Rondout for Providence. Schr B D Pitts, Fuller, Albany for —— Schr H E Herden, Canton, Rondout for Providence. Schr J J Harris, Hulson, Hobsen for Providence. Schr J & Harris, Hulson, Hobsen for Providence. Schr D & E Kelly, Kelly, Wechawken for Boston.

Marine Disasters. AMSTERDAM, June 8—The Acadie, Boer, which arrived at Texel yesterday from Surinam, passed a vessel of Ameri-can build, bottom up. May 10, which had apparently not been long in that position.

Gazznock, June 10—The ship Therese, from Ardrossan for New York (hig iron), put in here 6th inst with cargo shifted and leaky, and proceeded to Ardrossan this morning to discharge and dock. Miscellaneous. We are indebted to purser J Whitney, of the steamship

Republic, from Liverpool, for Courtesles. Purser C C Wildman, of the steamship Leo, from Savar

LAUNCHED—At Belfast 18th, from Carter's yard, a three-masted schooner of 288 tons, named A L McKeen, to be commanded by Capt A S McKeen. BELFAST, June 11—The bark Howard (of Belfast), O'Nell, from Pensacola, arrived in this Lough yesterday, and received orders to discharge at Hare Island. Notice to Mariners.

Prom and after Thursday, the 20th inst the flashing light on the senward end of Androssan pier will be altered in period from one flash every three seconds, as at present, to one flash evtry four seconds, the periods of light and darkness being two seconds each.

Harbor Office, Ardrossan, June 5, 1872.

Whalemen.

Arrived at St Helena May 7, brig F H Moore, Bassett, Boston, with 275 bbls sperm and 325 do whale oil, and slied 7th terminal forms. of Boston, with 270 bols sperm and sailed 7th to cruise, Arrived at do May 6, bark Ospray, Millard, of NB, with 400 bbls sperm and 325 do whale oil, and sailed same day Arrived at do May 6, bark Ospray, Millard, of NB, with 400 bbis sperm and 325 do whale oil, and sailed same day to cruise.

Schr D A Small (which vessel returned to St Helena on the 28th Anril 1ast), reports having taken 75 bbls sperm oil since she left there on the 22d of the same month. She now brills all told 125 bbls sperm oil and 130 bbls whale.

Bark Dead-mona, Davis, of NB, was spoken on the 4th of May, and reported that she had taken 110 bbls sperm oil since leaving 8t Helena on the 12th of April.

A letter received from Frovincetown reports the following wholers: Salact, S, sobre 6 actic M Parker, Dyer, Promis with the company of the 12th of April.

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A letter received from Frovincetown reports the following wholes along the 12th of 12th of

Bark Luigi (Aus), Prassen, from Glasgow for New York, fav 30, lat 46 N. Jon 19. May 30, Int 46 N, ion 19.

Bark J A Brown, Greenish, from Boston for Algoa Bay,
April 6, lat 19 S, ion 31.

Bark Margaret Evans (B), Smiley, from Antwerp for
Philadelphia, June 22, lat 46 45, ion 69 50 (by pilot boat Wm
H Assinwall, No 21),
Brig Dauntless (of Brixham), for —, June 22, lat 40 45,
ion 69 50.

Exercise Ports.

Foreign Ports. ALGOA BAY, May 3-Cleared, Eugenie, Hawson, New York.

BRIXHAM, June 10—Put in, Guirko, Camenorvich, from Retterdam for New York.

BRIZHAM, June 10—Arrived in the Lough, Howard, O'Neil, Pensacola.

Sailed 12th. abyssinia. Goodwin. Boston via Ardrossan.

BRIXEMENAYES, June 8—Arrived, Berlin (8), Undutsch,

BREMERHAYEN, June 8—Arrived, Berlin (s), Undutsch, Baltimore.
CARDIFE, June 11—Salled, Nancy M, Dexter, New York.
Cleared 16th, August, Lonnies, New York; Windermere,
Youman, New Orleans.
Conx, June 8—Arrived, Able, Olsen, Baltimore; 16th, B.
Brat, June 11—Arrived, Alfred, Schroeder, London for
New York; Idzzle Morrow, Jackson, do for Boston (and both anchored).
Sailed 11th, Loch Katrine, McCullum (from London),
New York; 12th, F. W. Dutschke, Hanson (from London),
New York; 12th, F. W. Dutschke, Hanson (from London),
Oc. Clanrand, Erskine; Allred, Schroeder, and Balestrino, Balestrino, do, do: Guiona, Smith (from Sunderland), New Orleans: Lizzle Morrow, Jackson (from London), Boston.
Passed 12th, Lapwing, Hewison, from Middlesborough. London), Boston.
Passed 12th, Lapwing, Hewison, from Middlesborough
for San Francisco.
Off 11th, Henrietta, Decent, from New Orleans for Lon-On This, Henrietta, December 1701 New York for Odessa.

PARDANELLES, May 30—Passed up, Anna, Hansen, from New York for Odessa.

FALMOUTH, June 10—Off the Lizard 6th, Louise, Bellstedt, from Boston for Hamburg.

GREENOCK, June 10—Put in, Therese, Mudgett, from Ardrossan for New York (see Disasters).

Greenong, April 12—Sailed, City of Glasgow, Black, San-Francisco.

Francisco.
GOREE, May 14—Arrived, Arthur Eggleso, Peach, Boston.
Giblalian, June 3-Arrived, US corvette Wachusett,
Cushman, Barcelona. Cushman, Barcelona.

Sailed Moy 7, bris Giovanni (Ital), Caflero (from New York), Marseilles; 29th, barks Ferreri (Ital), Caflero (from New York), Genon; 31st, Enrichetta (Ital), Russo (from New York), Burrelona; Schamyl (Ital), Snow (from Philadelphe), Masseilles New York), Barrelona; Schamyi (Ital), Show (from Philadelphia), Marselles.

In nort June 5, bark Strocco (Br), Puvers, from Philadelphia, wig orders; brig Alice (Br), Vives, from New York, disg.

HAYRE, June 8—Arrived, Saxonia (s), Winzen, New Orleans for Hamburg: 10th, Haleyon, Work, New Orleans.

Sailed 9th, Helvetia (c), Grigg, New York.

HELVOST, June 10—Arrived, Iconia, Outles, New York.

HAMBURG, June 8—Arrived, Vandalia (s), Franzen, New York.

HABBERG, Jume S-Arrived, Vandalia (8), Franzen, New York.
Sailed 8th, Ebenezer, Nielsen, New York.
Arrived at Cuxhaven 8th, Tros, Herlofsen, Pensacola.
Arrived at Cuxhaven 8th, Tros, Herlofsen, Pensacola.
Halifax, June 19-Arrived, brig Nancy Ross (Br), Mo-Lein, New York.
Halifax, June 19-Arrived, Neighberg, Group Ross (Br), Mo-Lein, New York.
Swied 18th, Schr Wellington (Br), Wambach, Boston Liverpool, June 11-Arrived, Nestorian (8), Afrd, Montreal 18th, Waverley, Griffiths, New Orleans: 8t Lenis (8), Smith, Montreal and Onebec; Caroline (8), McGar, Boston: Stralsand, Ochiberg, Philadelphia.
Cleared 18th, Pons Elli, Drummond, New York.
Entered out 18th, Naturalist, Grecory, Calcutta; La Plata, Matthews, Gloucester, Mass; Mary E Riggs, Langdon, and Reunion, Curtis, New Orleans: Abvssinia (8), Haines, New York: Creste Cherico, Philadelphia.
London, June 12-Cleared, Glovanni Gaggino, Paoll, New York.
Massilles, June 9-Sailed, Nellie, Caflero, New York.
Massilles, June 9-Sailed, Kolis, Seabrook, Boston.
New Carty, June 10-Entered for Idg, Roma, Lausin, for Galveston.
Sailed 9th, Aukathoa, Henricksen, New York; 18th,

Newrorr, June 10 Entered for Mg., New York; Ilth, Sailed 9th, Aukathoa, Henricksen, New York; Ilth, Obey, Bisson, Galveston, Newcastle, NSW, April II—Arrived, Frolic, Bush, and Fleetwood, Storer, San Francisco, Odessa, May 31—Arrived, Kong Oscar, Larsen, New York York. QUEENSTOWN, June 11—Arrived, Mars, Rasmussen, Balti more; 12th. Skiold, Henricksen, New York. STETTIN, June 8—Arrived, Jason (c), Haack, New York. SIMON'S BAY, April 22—Sailed, Parolos, Chauvalon, New York.
TRIESTE, June 7—Arrived, D McPherson, Doody, Philadelphia.

TABLE BAY, May 11-Arrived, Vivid, Peterson, New York. American Ports. American Ports.

ALEXANDRIA, Juno 22-Arrived, schrs A F Whitney, and James Young, Boston.

Salled-Bries F A Todd, and J A Devereux, Boston; Salled-Bries F A Todd, and J A Devereux, Boston; Schrs A Buder, Allyn's Point; M M Heath, Providence. BOSTON, June 22, AM-Arrived, schrs Addle Full, Henderson; Western Str., Crowell; Eva Bell, somers; Z Steelman, Price, and Wave Crest, Davis, Philadelphia; Isls, Bullock, Elizabethport; Carrie C Miles, Graham; Ann S Brown, Crowell, and Connecticut, Elwell, Hoboken, Mary Fletcher, Wentworth, Port Johnson. Signal for one bark.

Cleared-Shp J P Wheeler, Jenkins, St John, NB; brigs bark. Cleared—Ship J P Wheeler, Jonkins, St John, NB; brigs P M Tinker, Barnard, St Jago; Don Quixote, Ray, Cow

Bav, CB.
Also cleared, steamship Win Kennedy, Foster, Philadelphia; barks Panola, Nickeron, Galveston; Amizade (Port), Mello, Ell-worth; Leovilda Donavaro (Ital), Brigante, Raltimore; bris: Hazard, Lewis, San Francisco; Aguidneck, Bigley, Mobile.
Salled-Steamer Win Crane.
BATH, June 21—Arrived, schr Ben Borland, Pierce, New-Vork Sailed-Schra Mail, Linscott, New York; John S Ingraham, Savanuah.

BRIDGEPORT, June 12—Arrived, schrs Josephine, Ingersoll, Elizabethport: Escort, Johnson, New York.

In port, brig Arabell (Br), Dexter, from Cheverie, NS; schrs Clotilda, Hart, from Albany; White Rock, Lafferty, from Elizabethport. schrs Clonida, nart, income promeiligen Elizabethport.
CilaRLESTON, June 23—Sailed, barks Draupner;
London; Columbia, Dublin; brit C E Kelley, Darien, Ga;
schrs Florence Shay, Brunswick, Ga; Paul W Thompson, Jacksonville; Daybreak, do; Carrie Heyer, New DANVERS, June 21-Arrived, schr Geo P Trigg, Linniken, New York FORTRESS MONROE, June 23-Arrived, schr Smiling Morn (Br.) Saunders, Rio Janie o, for orders, Sailed-Barks Foreigner, New York; Wild Hunter, Rio Janiero. NORFOLK, June 21—Arrived, steamship Wm Lawrence,

NORFOLK, June 21—Arrived, steathship will Lawrence, Hallett, Boston.
Cleared—Steam-ship Blackstone, Hallett, Boston.
NEW BEDFORD, June 21—Arrived, schr L.A. Chase, Kelly, Dennis for New York.
22d—Arrived, schrs-Fair Wind, Bowman; Lottie Beard, Perry, and Artist, Clements, New York.
Safled—Schrs-L. Schase, Eddridge; Thos Potter, Handy, and John Randolph, Robbins, New York.
Passed out the Ray 230 PM, Schr M Vasser, Jr, Kelly, Marien for New York.
NORWICH, June 22—Arrived, Schrs A M Bailey, Maryland; Gale, Amboy; Surge, do: Cerro Gordo, Hoboken; Safled—Schrs Jane Maria, New York; I Bradley, do: Selled—Schrs Jane Maria, New York; I Bradley, do: Selled—Schrs Jane Maria, New York; I Bradley, do: Selled—Schrs Jane Maria, New York; I Bradley, do: Bela Peck, do. PORT GAMBLE, June 13-Arrived, ship Nancy Pendleton, Pendleton, Callao, PORT MADISON, June 13—Arrived, bark W H Gawley, McGaire, San Francisco. 14th—Salled, bark Chris Mitchell, Merriman, San Fran-

McGulre, San Francico.

14th—Sailed, bark Chris. Mitchell, Merriman, San Francisco.

PORTLAND, June 21—Arrived, schra Olive Elizabeth,
Soule, New York; T S Meledian, Farr, do.

Cleared—Brig B Young, Plummer, New York.

RICHMOND, June 21—Arrived, schr Moderator, Rulon,
New York.

Sailed—Steamship Wyanoke, Couch, New York.

Sailed—Steamship Wyanoke, Couch, New York.

San Francisco, June 15—Arrived, steamship Montana, Metzgar, Gusymas via way ports; bark Amatia,
Forbes, Columbia River.

Cleared—Bark Forest Queen, Burns, Port Townsend; brig Nautilus, McIsaacs, Tabidi.

-ailed—Bark Northwest, Farnham, Port Townsend; brig Nautilus, McIsaacs, Sahiti.

Salvannali, June 23—Arrived, steamer Huntsville,
Croweli, New York.

Salied—Schr Kate P Lant, Boston.

Salied—Schr Kate P Lant, Boston.

Salied—Schr Kate P Lant, Seen, Capper, May, and Knight, Veazie,
Fhiladelphia Charlett, Spear, Capsackie; Arricols, Fullerton, and Lena., Farrell, Eliwock, Leavitt, Cow Bay, CB,
Salied—Bark John E Holbrook, Leavitt, Cow Bay, CB,
Salied—Brig Five Brothers.

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Courts of different States, legal everywhere; desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity required; no charge until divorce granted. Advice free.
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